## Homework 5

Math 419, Winter 2013

1. In each part, find examples of matrices as stated, or explain why no such examples exist:
(a) $3 \times 7$ matrix with $\operatorname{dim}(\operatorname{ker}(A))=4$.
(b) $8 \times 3$ matrix with $\operatorname{dim}(\operatorname{ker}(A))=4$.
(c) $4 \times 6$ matrix with $\operatorname{dim}(\operatorname{ker}(A))=4$ and $\operatorname{rank}(A)=3$
(d) $4 \times 6$ matrix with $\operatorname{dim}(\operatorname{ker}(A))=5$ and $\operatorname{rank}(A)=1$.
(e) An invertible $3 \times 3$ matrix $C$ which can be expressed as $C=B A$ for some $5 \times 3$ matrix $A$ and $3 \times 5$ matrix $B$.
2. Which of the following sets are linear spaces? If you believe that it is a linear space, do not check all the axioms - just check that the set is closed under addition and multiplication by scalars. If you believe that the set is not a linear space, explain why (find an example that violates one of the requirements).
(a) The set of all functions $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $f(0)=1$
(b) The set of all functions $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $f(0)=0$
(c) The set of all continuous functions $f:[0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $\int_{0}^{1} f(x) d x=0$
(d) The set of all invertible $2 \times 2$ matrices
3. In each part, construct a basis for the linear space $V$, and compute the dimension of $V$.
(a) $V$ is the set of all $2 \times 2$ matrices $A$ satisfying $B A=0$, where $B=\left[\begin{array}{ll}1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4\end{array}\right]$.
(b) $V$ is the set of quadratic polynomials $f$ such that $f(0)=0$.
(c) $V$ is the set of even quadratic polynomials $f$, i.e. such that $f(x)=f(-x)$ for all $x$.
4. Find the image, kernel and rank of the following linear transformations:
(a) $T(f)=\int_{1}^{4} f(x) d x$ from $P_{2}[x]$ to $\mathbb{R}$.
(b) $T(f)=f(8)$ from $P_{2}[x]$ to $\mathbb{R}$.
(c) $T(f)=x f^{\prime}(x)$ from $P_{2}[x]$ to $P_{2}[x]$. (For example, if $f(x)=x-x^{2}$ then $(T(f))(x)=x(1-2 x)=x-2 x^{2}$.)
5. One basis for the linear space $P_{2}[x]$ is formed by the monomials $1, x, x^{2}$. Construct a different basis for $P_{2}[x]$ whose elements are all quadratic functions (i.e. they are all of the form $a+b x+c x^{2}$ with $c \neq 0$.) Explain why your set is a basis.
